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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek and Turkmen SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Cities of Kokand, Ashkhabad, and Begovat

DATE DISTR. 7 April 1960

NO. PAGES 2

REFERENCES RD

50X1-HUM

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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The following reports on Kokand, Begovat, and Ashkhabad

Attachment 1: A brief one-page report on Ashkhabad. By 1958 only the town's center had been rebuilt, and the new buildings were being spaced in such a manner as to prevent the collapse of one of them from affecting other buildings in the event of another earthquake.

Attachment 2: A two-page report on Kokand with a legend and sketch locating seven points.

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STATE	X	ARMY	#	X	NAVY	X	AIR	#	X	NSA	X	FBI		NIC	X		
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Attachment 3: A two-page report on Begovat with a legend and sketch locating seven points.



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COUNTRY USSR (Turkmen SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Reconstruction of Ashkhabad
(U 37-58, E 58-23) Turkmen SSR

DATE DISTR.

NO. PAGES

REFERENCES RD

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2. [] Ashkhabad was destroyed completely by an earthquake in 1948 and the Gosbank (State Bank) building in the center of the town was the only one which survived.

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3. [] cranes, excavators, and other machinery at work cleaning away the debris. By 1958 only the center of the town had been rebuilt and the new buildings were being spaced in such a manner as to prevent the collapse of one of them from affecting other buildings in the event of another earthquake.

4. The glass factory [] repaired the drying ovens, [] the only plant operating in 1958.

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[] it produced glassware and electric bulbs. [] estimated its labor force at 1,500 to 2,000 people.

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STATE	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	FBI	AEC				

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NO FOR X

COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT City of Kokand in Uzbek SSR

DATE DISTR.

NO. PAGES

REFERENCES RD

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DATE ACQ

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

2. The city of Kokand (N 40-30, E 70-57) is located in the Fergana Oblast approximately 140 kilometers southeast of Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek SSR. The approximate population of Kokand in 1957 was 150,000 inhabitants, mostly 50X1-HUM
Uzbeks. [redacted] in March 1957 it was merely a city of Uzbek mud huts with only a few two-story masonry buildings, a railroad station and two factories excluding the small native enterprises engaged in making wooden carts, etc. The most significant development that took place in Kokand between the years 1944 and 1957 was the asphalt paving of the square of the railroad station and the three main streets - Karla Marksa, Stalinskaya and Sovetskaya.
3. The only two plants of any importance in Kokand were the Kokand Electromagnetic Plant (Kokandsky Elektromagnitnyy Zavod), shown as Point 5 on attached sketch, 50X1-HUM
and the phosphate plant, shown as Point 6 on attached sketch. [redacted] people do not want to live near the phosphate plant because of the obnoxious odor.
4. Various items were manufactured in Kokand's native Uzbek industries to meet the needs of the local population. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
New Times (Yanginadan) which was engaged in the lumber business [redacted]

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STATE	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	FBI	AEC				
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[redacted] This establishment received half-dressed logs and various other kinds of lumber by rail from an unknown location which, in turn, it sold to smaller enterprises. At Yangimadan, native style beds, chairs and other finished and partially finished furniture as well as wooden carriages, carts, wheels and spokes were manufactured. There were about two hundred people employed at Yangimadan. 50X1-HUM

5. There was a small leather tannery in Kokand which employed approximately 45 people. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] Other families were engaged in making pants, jackets, hats, etc., from the leather processed at this tannery. The majority of Kokand's population were native Uzbeks who were engaged in farming either on their own plots of ground which surrounded nearly every native hut or in the nearby kolkhozs. The natives also raised goats, sheep and chickens as a means of livelihood.

6. There was no [redacted] Communist Party (KKE) activity in Kokand because the only [redacted] residents were those who had been forcibly resettled from the Crimea and therefore had no interest in Communism. At the time the [redacted] minority was resettled in Kokand many male [redacted] disappeared, supposedly arrested and sent by the Soviets to Siberia and elsewhere. This accounted for the fact that there were more women than men in Kokand; consequently male [redacted] from Tashkent visited Kokand occasionally in search of marriageable girls. 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

7. Following is an annotated sketch of Kokand, not drawn to scale, [redacted] the following (the numbers correspond to those on the sketch): 50X1-HUM

1. The State Bank (Gosbank)
2. Communist Party Headquarters Building
3. City Soviet
4. Cinema
5. Kokand Electromagnetic Plant (Kokandskiy Elektromagnitnyy Zavod)
6. Phosphate Plant
7. Uzbek Geophysical Institute for Oil and Gas Research (Uzbekskiy Geofizicheskiy Institut Razsledovaniya Nefti i Gaza). A report giving further information on this Institute is in preparation.

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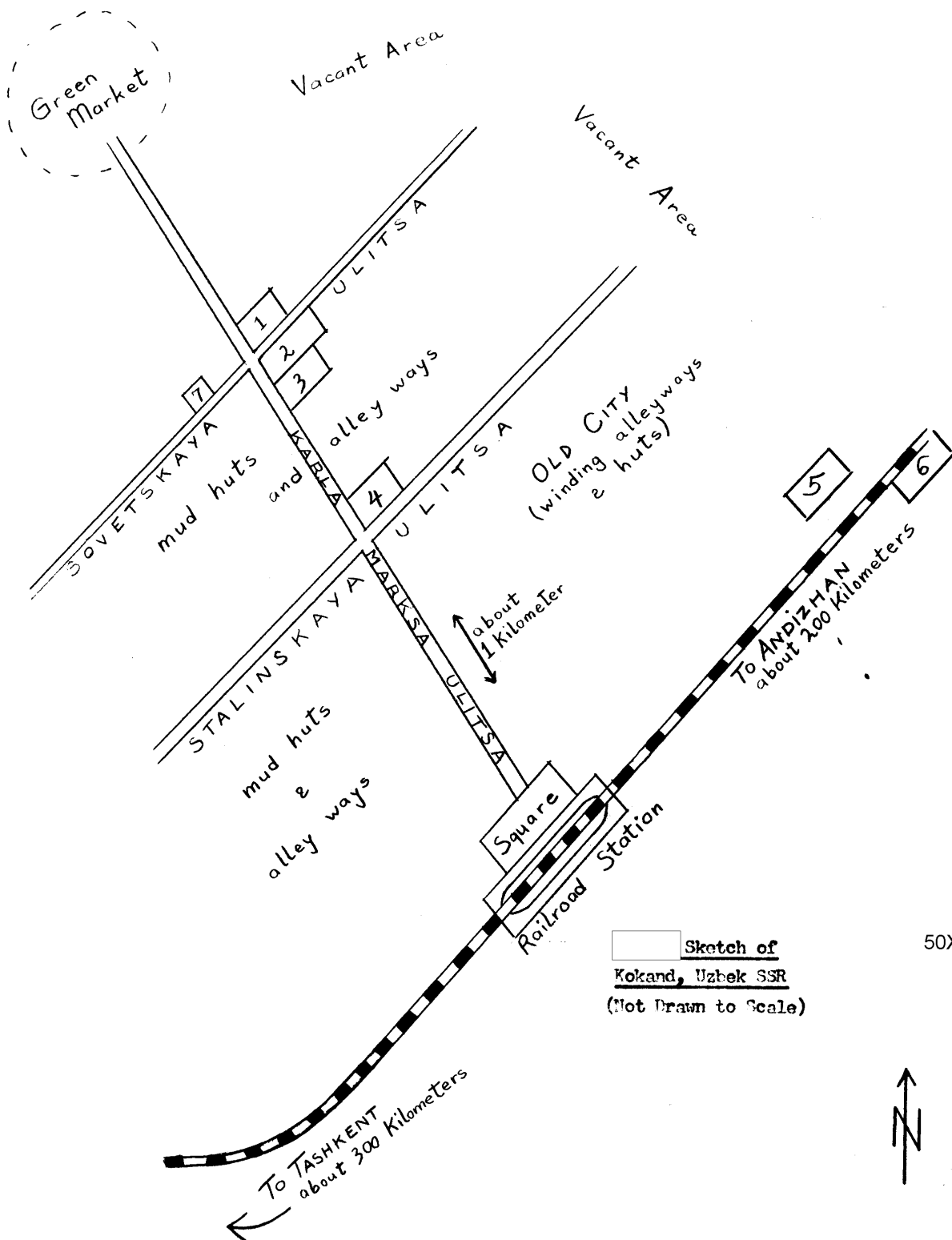
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Sketch of
Kokand, Uzbek SSR
(Not Drawn to Scale)

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NOFORN

COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT The Town of Begovat

DATE DISTR.

NO. PAGES

REFERENCES RD

DATE OF
INFO.

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PLACE &
DATE ACQ.

50X1-HUM

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

The town of Begovat (N 40-13, E 69-14) is located approximately 150 kilometers south of Tashkent, Uzbek SSR. [redacted] the population is about 10,000, but he has no basis for this figure. [redacted]

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1. Metal Plant (Metalzavod) (400 by 700 by 10 meters) which produced steel rails and pipes. It was located north of the central part of town, between the prison and the bridge over an unidentified stream. All the buildings in the plant area were one-storied and made of red brick. There was one chimney visible at the plant, also of red brick, whose height Source did not venture to estimate. The entire plant was surrounded by a one and a half by two meter high red brick wall. [redacted] the number of employees at about 500. A spur-track entered the plant from the railroad line (Tashkent-Begovat), point No. 1 on Sketch. 50X1-HUM
2. Prison: (300 by 300 by five meters) located west of the Metal Plant. It was surrounded by a wall three to four meters high, made of poured cement or cement blocks, protected by barbed wire one meter high. A cement guard box was situated on each of the four corners, and the guards were plainly visible. From the outside the cement prison building appeared square and one-storied; the only part visible through the barbed wire was the upper section of the barred windows and the roof. [redacted] the number or kind of inmates, [redacted] prisoner labor gangs were seen in the area at work under guard. 50X1-HUM
(Point No. 2 on Sketch)

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3. Highway Bridge: Four meters wide by ten meters long, over an unidentified stream about four to five meters wide. The bridge was located north of the central area of the town and east of the metal plant and prison. The road was asphalted [redacted] to the south it led to Leninabad. The only description of the bridge [redacted] was that it was made mostly of cement and some iron. About 200 meters northeast of the bridge was the railroad spur which entered the Metal Plant (Point No. 3 on Sketch). 50X1-HUM
4. New construction had been going on across the road south of the Metal Plant. [redacted] it could have been housing for workers at the Metal Plant (Point No. 4 in Sketch). 50X1-HUM
5. Restaurant (100 by 100 by four meters) located about 100 meters east of the Metal Plant and 20 to 30 meters south of the railroad line. It was a one-story, almost square brick building containing a restaurant and food store combined. It was patronized by the Metal Plant workers, and was capable of feeding several hundred workers at one time (Point No. 5 on Sketch).
6. Prisoner-of-War Shacks: Twelve to fifteen barracks and three or four one-story brick buildings were located about 200 meters east of the Metal Plant. The size of the barracks was standard (approximately ten by thirty by three meters). They were built of rough logs and boards, and mud was used to plug up the holes; the floors were of swept earth. [redacted] these buildings, with the exception of the brick ones, had all been put up by the Japanese prisoners-of-war who had arrived there in 1945. Several months before the arrival of the Greeks, the Japanese prisoners-of-war had been repatriated or possibly taken elsewhere (Point No. 6 on Sketch). 50X1-HUM
7. Cement Plant (Tsementnyy Zavod): 300 by 400 by ten meters. [redacted] a Cement Plant was located "somewhere on the other side of town". In relation to the Metal Plant which was closer to Tashkent, the Cement Plant appeared to be on the opposite side of Pegovat (Point No. 7 on Sketch). 50X1-HUM
8. Roads and Highways: The highway running through Pegovat in a north-south direction connected Tashkent with Leninabad (N 40-17, E 69-37); the immediate approaches to the town were asphalted. The intersecting road running east-west was also partly asphalted. They were both four to five meters wide. Other roads in the area, as well as the highway outside Pegovat, were dirt roads, dusty in good weather and muddy in wet weather (See Sketch). 50X1-HUM
9. Railroad: [redacted] "there is now an electric train running to Pegovat from Tashkent". [redacted]

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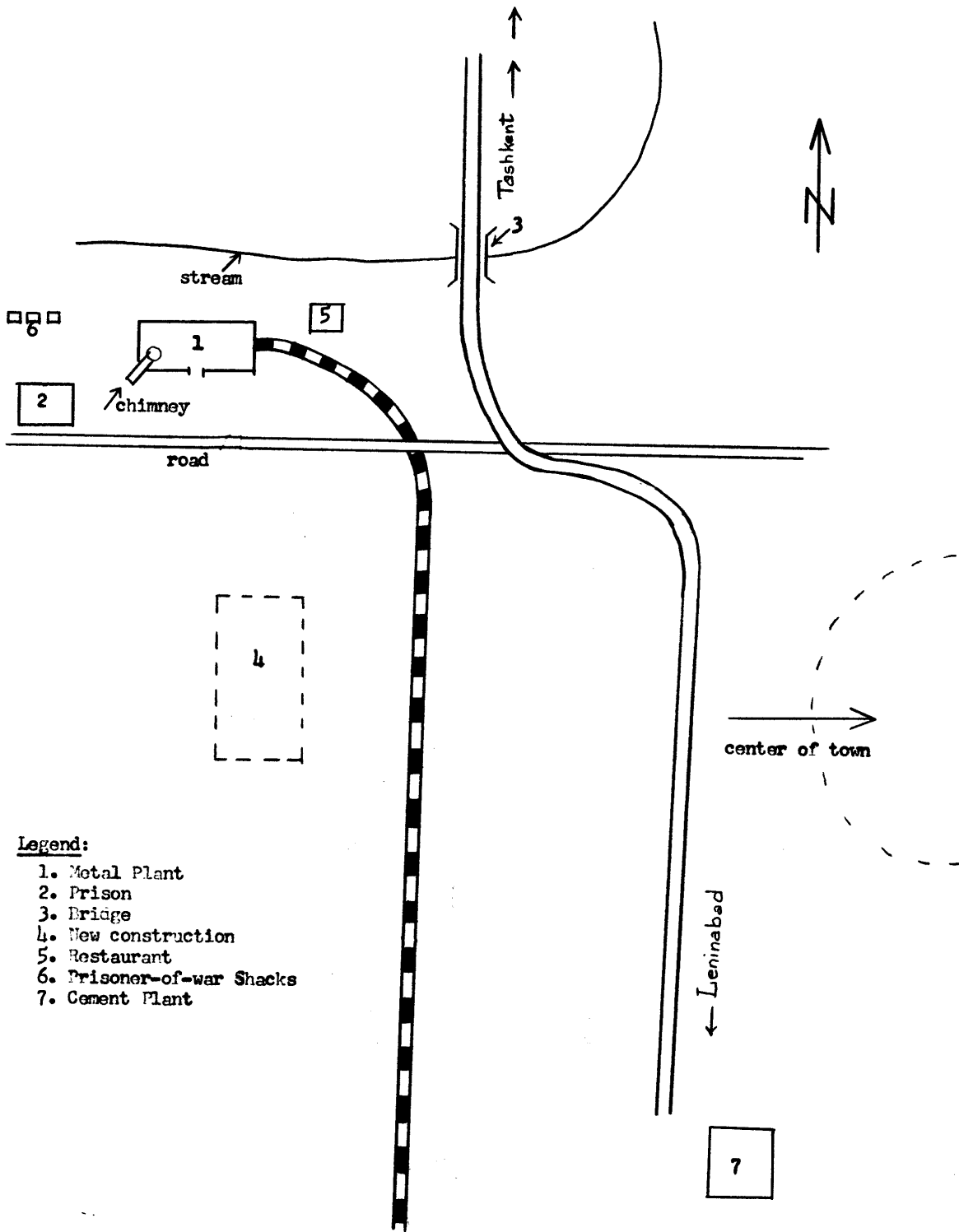
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Legend:

1. Metal Plant
2. Prison
3. Bridge
4. New construction
5. Restaurant
6. Prisoner-of-war Shacks
7. Cement Plant

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